

AS ORIGINALLY FILED**Continuous isolation of butenes from a C₄ fraction**

5

The present invention relates to a continuous process for isolating butenes from a C₄ fraction by extractive distillation using a selective solvent.

10 The term C₄ fraction refers to mixtures of hydrocarbons having predominantly 4 carbon atoms per molecule. C₄ fractions are obtained, for example, in the production of ethylene and/or propylene by thermal cracking of a petroleum fraction such as liquefied petroleum gas, naphthyl or gas oil. C₄ fractions are also obtained in the catalytic dehydrogenation of n-butane and/or n-butene. C₄ fractions
15 generally comprise butanes, n-butene, isobutene, 1,3-butadiene, together with small amounts of other hydrocarbons, and also butynes, in particular 1-butyne (ethylacetylene) and butenyne (vinylacetylene). The 1,3-butadiene content is generally from 10 to 80% by weight, preferably from 20 to 70% by weight, in particular from 30 to 60% by weight, while the content of vinylacetylene and
20 ethylacetylene generally does not exceed 5% by weight.

The fractionation of C₄ fractions is a complicated distillation problem because of the small differences in the relative volatilities of the components. Fractionation is therefore carried out by extractive distillation, i.e. a distillation with addition of a
25 selective solvent (also referred to as extractant) which has a boiling point higher than that of the mixture to be fractionated and increases the differences in the relative volatilities of the components to be separated.

Many processes are known for the fractionation of C₄ fractions by means of
30 extractive distillation using selective solvents. In all of them, the gaseous C₄ fraction to be fractionated is brought into countercurrent contact with the liquid selective solvent under appropriate thermodynamic conditions, generally at low temperatures, frequently at room temperature or at slightly elevated temperature, and at atmospheric pressure, so that the selective solvent is loaded with the
35 components of the C₄ fraction for which it has a relatively high affinity, i.e. unsaturated or multiply unsaturated components, while the saturated components

remain in the vapor phase and are taken off at the top. The unsaturated or multiply unsaturated components are subsequently fractionally liberated from the laden solvent stream, i.e. released as gas from the selective solvent, in one or more further process steps under suitable thermodynamic conditions, i.e. at higher
5 temperature and/or lower pressure, compared to the first process step. The degassed solvent is, after being cooled, generally in an integrated heat system in which the heat is utilized for increasing the temperature of the feed stream to be fed to degassing, recycled to the first process step, i.e. to the extractive distillation of the C₄ fraction. Such processes are known, for example, from DE-A 198 188 10
10 or DE-A 27 24 365.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a process for isolating butenes from a C₄ fraction by extractive distillation using a selective solvent, which process is particularly efficient and economical. In particular, the amounts of energy
15 required and the capital costs should be low in this process.

The achievement of this object starts out from a continuous process for isolating butenes from a C₄ fraction comprising butanes, butenes and possibly traces of other hydrocarbons by extractive distillation using a selective solvent, in which the C₄
20 fraction is, in a first process stage I, separated in a scrubbing zone into which the C₄ fraction is fed in gaseous or liquid form and the selective solvent is fed in liquid form above the feed point of the C₄ fraction into a butane-containing top stream and a bottom stream comprising the selective solvent laden with the butenes and possibly traces of other hydrocarbons, and the bottom stream is, in a second
25 process stage II, separated in a degassing zone to which energy is fed via a bottom vaporizer and which is at a higher temperature and/or lower pressure than the scrubbing zone into a top stream comprising the butenes and any traces of other hydrocarbons and a bottom stream comprising the selective solvent, with the heat of the bottom stream from the degassing zone being utilized for increasing the
30 temperature in the degassing zone.

In the process of the present invention, the liquid or a substream of the liquid is taken off from the degassing zone at a theoretical plate located one or more theoretical plates below the feed point for the bottom stream from the scrubbing
35 zone, heated and/or vaporized by indirect heat exchange with the hot bottom stream from the degassing zone and returned to the degassing zone at the same

theoretical plate or above this, with the theoretical plate from which the liquid or substream of liquid is taken off being selected so that the total energy requirement in the process stages I and II is minimized.

- 5 The present process can in principle be applied to any C₄ fraction, but it is particularly advantageous to use C₄ fractions which have a relatively high proportion of butenes as starting mixture.

- 10 For the purposes of the present invention, traces of other hydrocarbons are proportions by weight of other hydrocarbons which do not adversely affect the specifications of the products obtained from the C₄ fraction in subsequent use.

- 15 Starting materials which can advantageously be used are, for example, C₄ fractions from an oil refinery, from FCC (Fluidized Catalytic Cracking) plants, which generally have a composition of from 20 to 70% by weight of butanes, from 30 to 80% by weight of butenes together with other C₃-C₅-hydrocarbons as balance, particularly preferably C₄ fractions comprising 42% by weight of butanes, 56% by weight of butenes and 2% by weight of other C₃-C₅-hydrocarbons.

- 20 A typical C₄ fraction from an FCC plant has the following composition, in % by weight:

	propane	0.3
	propene	1.2
25	n-butane	12
	i-butane	30
	1-butene	14
	i-butene	10
	trans-2-butene	15.5
30	cis-2-butene	16.5
	1,3-butadiene	0.5.

- 35 Another C₄ fraction which can advantageously be used in the present process is raffinate 1 from a butadiene plant. This is preferably used directly without further intermediate treatment.

In butadiene plants, 1,3-butadiene is isolated from C₄ fractions in which it is present, with the C₄ fractions used typically having compositions in % by weight in the following ranges:

5	1,3-butadiene	from 10 to 80
	butenes	from 10 to 60
	butanes	from 5 to 40
	other C ₄ -hydrocarbons and other hydrocarbons, in particular	from 0.1 to 5
10	C ₃ - and C ₅ -hydrocarbons	from 0 to a maximum 5.

In butadiene plants, the C₄ fraction to be fractionated is firstly brought in gaseous form into countercurrent contact with the liquid selective solvent in an extraction zone in which the 1,3-butadiene and further hydrocarbons for which the selective solvent has a higher affinity than for 1,3-butadiene are essentially completely absorbed by the selective solvent but the components for which the selective solvent has a lower affinity, in particular the butanes and the butenes, mostly remain in the gas phase. This gas phase is taken off as top stream and is frequently referred to as raffinate 1. In the process of DE 198 188 10, the raffinate 1 is the top stream designated as Gbc from the extractive distillation column EI in Figures 1 and 2.

In the process of DE-A 27 24 365, the raffinate 1 is the top stream from the main scrubber.

25

An illustrative composition for raffinate 1 in % by weight is shown below:

	n-butane	17
	i-butane	6
30	1-butene	29
	i-butene	36
	trans-2-butene	6
	cis-2-butene	6
	1,3-butadiene	≤ 0.01

35

The present separation task can be carried out using selective solvents whose affinity for hydrocarbons increases with the presence of double bonds and further with the presence of conjugated double bonds and triple bonds, preferably dipolar, particularly preferably dipolar aprotic, solvents. To simplify the choice of materials of construction for the apparatus, preference is given to substances which are noncorrosive or have a low corrosivity.

Selective solvents which are suitable for the process of the present invention are, for example, butyrolactone, nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile, methoxypropionitrile, ketones such as acetone, furfural, N-alkyl-substituted lower aliphatic acid amides such as dimethylformamide, diethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, diethylacetamide, N-formylmorpholine, N-alkyl-substituted cyclic acid amides (lactams) such as N-alkylpyrrolidones, in particular N-methylpyrrolidone. In general, use is made of alkyl-substituted lower aliphatic acid amides or N-alkyl-substituted cyclic acid amides. Dimethylformamide, acetonitrile, furfural and especially N-methylpyrrolidone are particularly advantageous.

It is also possible to use mixtures of these solvents with one another, for example N-methylpyrrolidone with acetonitrile, mixtures of these solvents with cosolvents such as water and/or tert-butyl ethers, for example methyl tert-butyl ether, ethyl tert-butyl ether, propyl tert-butyl ether, n-butyl or isobutyl tert-butyl ether.

A particularly useful selective solvent is N-methylpyrrolidone, in the present text referred to as NMP for short, preferably in aqueous solution, advantageously with from 0 to 20% by weight of water, in particular from 7 to 10% by weight of water, particularly preferably 8.3% by weight of water.

Process stage I

In process stage I, a C₄ fraction is subjected to extractive distillation in a scrubbing zone by feeding the C₄ fraction in gaseous or liquid, preferably in gaseous form and the selective solvent in liquid form above the feed point of the C₄ fraction into the scrubbing zone. In this countercurrent contact of C₄ fraction and solvent, the C₄ fraction is separated into a top stream comprising the saturated components, i.e. the components for which the selective solvent has a lower affinity, predominantly

butanes, and a bottom stream which comprises the solvent laden with components for which the selective solvent has a higher affinity than for the butanes, predominantly butenes and any further hydrocarbons. Preferably the C₄ fraction is fed in gaseous form into scrubbing zone, in its lower region.

5

The scrubbing zone is generally configured as a column. There are in principle no restrictions regarding the separation-active internals which can be used in this: it is equally possible to use trays, random packing or structured packing. The column advantageously has from 10 to 80, preferably from 20 to 30, theoretical plates, in particular 26 theoretical plates.

10

Above the feed point for the selective solvent in the upper region of the column, there is preferably a backscrubbing zone comprising from 3 to 5 trays, in which residual selective solvent is scrubbed out by means of the runback condensed at the top of the column.

15

The column pressure in the scrubbing zone is dependent on the temperature of the cooling medium in the condenser at the top of the column (well water, river water, seawater, refrigerant such as liquid propylene, liquid ammonia or brine). It is generally from 1 to 15 bar, frequently from 2 to 10 bar, preferably 5.4 bar. The temperature in the column is, on the basis of the abovementioned pressure values, set so as to give suitable thermodynamic conditions under which the selective solvent becomes laden with the components of the C₄ fraction for which it has a greater affinity than for the butanes while the butanes in the C₄ fraction remain in the gas phase. The temperature at the top of the column is typically in the range from about 30 to 60°C.

20

25

Process stage II

The bottom stream from the scrubbing zone is, in process stage II, separated in a degassing zone at a higher temperature and if appropriate lower pressure compared to the scrubbing zone into a top stream comprising the butenes and any traces of other hydrocarbons and a bottom stream comprising the selective solvent. Here, the heat of the bottom stream from the degassing zone is utilized by means of indirect heat exchange to increase the temperature of a liquid stream taken off from the degassing zone.

30

35

5 In the degassing zone, the thermodynamic conditions have to be set so that degassing of the hydrocarbons, in particular the butenes and any further C₃-C₅-hydrocarbons, from the selective solvent occurs. In general, if NMP containing from about 7 to 10% by weight of water is used as selective solvent, temperatures at the bottom in the range from 150 to 160°C and pressures in the range from atmospheric pressure to 10 bar absolute, preferably 1.5 bar absolute, are necessary for this.

10 As regards the configuration in terms of apparatus, the degassing zone can, like the scrubbing zone, be a column which can in principle be equipped with any type of separation-active internals. Preference is given to using separation-active internals which have a low susceptibility to fouling or are easy to clean, in particular trays.

15 The column preferably has from 1 to 30 theoretical plates, in particular from 2 to 8 theoretical plates, particularly preferably four theoretical plates.

20 As in the case of the scrubbing zone, the degassing zone is preferably provided in the region above the inlet for the feed stream with backscrubbing trays for selective solvent entrained in the vapor stream, in general from 3 to 5 trays.

At the bottom of the degassing zone A, hot selective solvent is taken off as bottom stream. This is cooled in an integrated heat system, i.e. by utilizing its heat content within the process, and recycled to process stage I, i.e. to the scrubbing zone.

25 According to the present invention, the heat of the hot bottom stream from the degassing zone A is utilized particularly efficiently by means of a particular way of carrying out the process so that the total energy requirement for the process is minimized.

30 For this purpose, the liquid or a substream of the liquid is taken off from the degassing zone A at a theoretical plate located one or more theoretical plates below the feed point for the feed stream to the degassing zone, heated and/or vaporized by indirect heat exchange with the hot bottom stream from the degassing zone and
35 returned to the degassing zone at the same theoretical plate from which the stream had been taken off.

Preferably the heat of the bottom stream from the degassing zone is used in addition in a washing zone, by taking off the liquid or a substream of the liquid from a theoretical plate in the washing zone, situated one or more theoretical plates below the feed point of the stream of the selective solvent, preferably below the feed point of the C₄ fraction, heating and/or vaporizing it with the hot bottom stream from the degassing zone and returning it to the same theoretical plate or above it into the washing zone, with the theoretical plate from which the stream or substream is taken off being selected so that the total energy requirement in the process stages I and II is minimized.

In a preferred process variant, the liquid stream or substream taken off is subjected to expansion evaporation to give a gaseous phase and a liquid phase and the gaseous and liquid phases are subsequently returned to the same theoretical plate from which the liquid stream or substream had been taken off or the gaseous part of the liquid stream or substream which was taken off is returned to a theoretical plate situated one or more theoretical plates above the theoretical plate from which the liquid stream or substream had been taken off.

The inventors have recognized that for each degassing zone there is, as a function of the feed composition, the temperature and pressure conditions, the number of theoretical plates and the prescribed specification for the desired product taken off as top stream, a particular theoretical plate at which indirect heat exchange with the hot bottom stream from the degassing zone is most advantageous, because here the least amount of energy has to be supplied from the outside to the bottom vaporizer of the degassing zone, i.e. the total energy requirement in the process stages I and II is minimized. If the liquid is taken off from a theoretical plate lower down, the temperature difference between this and the bottom stream is low as a result of the temperature profile in the degassing zone and little heat can therefore be transferred. On the other hand, if the liquid is taken off at a theoretical plate higher up, the following considerations apply: the largest quantity of heat can be transferred between the feed stream to the degassing zone and the hot bottom stream because the temperature difference is greatest. However, this is likewise not the most economical utilization of the energy of the bottom stream, since it results in introduction of more energy than is necessary for the separation task at this point. This excess energy has to be removed either by means of an unnecessarily

high reflux ratio at the condenser at the top of the degassing zone or via an additional cooler.

5 If the hot solvent has not yet been cooled sufficiently by indirect heat exchange with the liquid taken off from the degassing zone to be able to be recycled to the extraction zone, the heat content which is still available can be utilized at another point in the process, preferably in the bottom vaporizer of the extraction zone of process stage I.

10 In a preferred process variant, the scrubbing zone and degassing zone are located in a single column. As a result, the capital costs and operating costs are significantly lower and the plant is safer to operate.

The invention is illustrated below with the aid of a drawing and examples.

15

In the figures:

Figure 1 schematically shows a preferred plant for carrying out the process of the present invention,

20

Figure 2 schematically shows a further preferred plant in which the scrubbing zone and the degassing zone are both located in a single column.

25 In the figures, identical reference numerals refer to identical or corresponding features.

Figure 1 shows a scrubbing zone E for extractive distillation which is configured as a column, with an inlet for the liquid solvent LM in the upper region of the column and an inlet for the gaseous C₄ fraction, stream C₄, in the lower region of the column. A top stream, C₄H₁₀, comprising predominantly the butanes is taken off from the top of the column and a bottom stream, stream LM/C₄H₈, comprising solvent laden with, in particular, butenes and traces of other hydrocarbons is taken off at the bottom. The top stream is condensed in a condenser W2 at the top of the column. Part of this is preferably returned as runback to the top of the column. A heat exchanger W1 is located at the bottom of the column. To set the temperature

30

35

of the selective solvent LM appropriately, a heat exchanger W3, which is preferably operated by means of water, can be provided. The bottom stream LM/C₄H₈ from the scrubbing zone E is introduced into a degassing zone A in its upper region. Energy is supplied from the outside to the degassing zone A via the bottom vaporizer W5. The top stream from the degassing zone A is condensed in the condenser W6 at the top of the column, and part of it is returned as runback to the top of the column and the remainder is taken off as desired product, stream C₄H₈, comprising predominantly butenes. The hot bottom stream LM from the degassing zone A, which comprises predominantly the solvent, transfers part of its heat content by indirect heat exchange in the heat exchanger W4 to the liquid which is taken off from the degassing zone A at a theoretical plate located below the inlet for the feed stream and is returned to the degassing zone A after heating.

Figure 2 schematically shows a plant in which the scrubbing zone E and the degassing zone A are both located in a single column.

Liquid solvent LM is fed into the upper region of the upper section of a column, which is configured as a scrubbing zone E, and gaseous C₄ fraction, stream C₄, is fed into the lower region of this section. A top stream, C₄H₁₀, comprising predominantly the butanes is taken off from the column, condensed in a condenser W2 at the top of the column and part of the condensate is returned as runback to the top of the column. The liquid from the lower region of the scrubbing zone E flows down into the lower section of the column, which represents the degassing zone A.

Energy is supplied from the outside to the degassing zone A via the bottom vaporizer W5. A stream is taken off from the upper region of the degassing zone, condensed in a condenser W6 and part of the condensate is returned as runback to the degassing zone A and the remainder is taken off as desired product, stream C₄H₈, comprising predominantly butenes. The hot bottom stream LM from the degassing zone A, which comprises predominantly the solvent, transfers part of its heat content by indirect heat exchange in the heat exchanger W4 to the liquid which is taken off from the degassing zone A and, after heating, returned to the degassing zone A.

35

Customary trays, ordered packing, random packing or the like can be used as separation-active internals.

The invention is illustrated further below with the aid of an example:

5

In a plant as shown schematically in Figure 1, having 30 theoretical plates in a scrubbing zone E, a gaseous C₄ fraction, stream C₄, having the composition shown below was fed at a flow rate of 13 666 kg/h to the 9th theoretical plate counted from the bottom upward in the column, and a liquid solvent stream LM having the composition shown below, in each case in % by weight, was fed to the 27th theoretical plate.

10

Composition of the stream C₄:

15	n-butane	17.1
	i-butane	6.4
	n-butene	27.8
	i-butene	33.8
	trans-2-butene	8.6
20	cis-2-butene	6.23
	1,3-butadiene	0.07

Composition of the stream LM:

25	NMP	91.7
	Water	8.3

30

Three theoretical backscrubbing plates were located in the column above the feed point for the solvent stream LM. The temperature of the stream C₄ was 41.7°C, the temperature of the stream LM was 34°C and the pressure at the top of the column was 4.05 bar.

35

The top stream from the scrubbing zone E was condensed in a heat exchanger W2 and part of the condensate was returned as runback to the top of the column and the remainder was taken off as stream C₄H₁₀. The stream C₄H₁₀ comprised 95% of

butanes, i.e. 25.6% by weight of n-butane, 69.4% by weight of i-butane, balance impurities, predominantly n-butene, trans-2-butene and water.

5 The bottom stream from the scrubbing zone E, LM/C₄H₈, comprised solvent laden with, in particular, butenes and traces of other hydrocarbons and had, by way of example, the following composition in % by weight:

	n-butane	0.15
	i-butane	0.30
10	n-butene	1.7
	i-butene	2.1
	trans-2-butene	0.53
	cis-2-butene	0.39
	water	7.8
15	NMP	87.3

20 The stream LM/C₄H₈ was introduced as feed stream at a temperature of 55.4°C into a degassing zone A at the fourth, i.e. uppermost, theoretical plate. The top stream from the degassing zone A was condensed in a condenser W6 and the condensate was partly returned as runback to the degassing zone A and the remainder was taken off as stream C₄H₈ comprising predominantly butenes and having the composition shown below.

Composition of the stream C₄H₈ in % by weight:

25	n-butene	32.5
	i-butene	40.0
	trans-2-butene	10.1
	cis-2-butene	7.3
30	Balance: impurities.	

35 Energy was supplied from the outside to the degassing zone A via the bottom vaporizer W5. The hot bottom stream LM from the degassing zone A, which comprised predominantly the solvent, transferred part of its heat content by indirect heat exchange in the heat exchanger W4 to the liquid which was in each case taken off from the degassing zone A at different theoretical plates and, after

heating, returned to the degassing zone A. For example, liquid streams were in each case taken from the first, second, third or fourth theoretical plate of the degassing zone A and heated by heat integration, i.e. by indirect heat exchange with the hot solvent stream LM taken off from the bottom of the degassing zone A, and returned to the same theoretical plate.

The energy which had to be supplied from the outside to the bottom vaporizer W5 of the degassing zone A was as follows:

10

Location of heat integration (theoretical plate)	Energy requirement in megawatt
1	10.7
2	7.0
3	6.2
4	6.4
Feed stream	6.9

The experiments showed that the heat requirement for the plant, i.e. the energy which has to be supplied from the outside, can be minimized if the heat integration is carried out at the appropriate theoretical plate, in the present case the third theoretical plate which is one plate below the inlet for the feed stream. Heat integration into the feed stream is likewise unfavorable.

15